The [V]irginia Gazette.

And Richmo[nd] and Manchester Advertiser.

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For the Richmond *and* Manchester Advertiser.

A PROBLEM *for the solution of the Fraternity of Paper Holders.*

ON the 4th of Auguſt 1790, the ſurplus of the products of all domeſtic reſources to the end of that year, after ſatisfying previous appropriations, was expreſſly appropriated to the purchaſe of the public debt. This ſurplus proved to be, 1,374,630 dols. 40 cents, which ſum together with the intereſt falling due from time to time upon the principal of the debt purchaſed, there remained unineſted at the end of the year 1792, 416,885 dols. 75 cents.

There has been drawn from Holland of the ſums borrowed there, from the 15th of December 1790, to the end of the year 1792, by means of actual bills, the ſum of 2,305,769 dols. 15 cents, of which ſum, after deducting 917,316 dols. 23 cents, for payments to St. Domingo and to *foreign officers*, there remained at the end of the year 1792, 1,388,452 dols. 23 cents, (to uſe the words of the Secretary of the Treaſury) "applicable to the purchaſe of the public debt;" 659,874 dols. 34 cents of the principal borrowed abroad having been applied there to the payment of intereſt falling due upon that principal (again in the Secretary's own words) "are to be conſidered in the ſame light as if they had been transferred here by drafts," "proviſion having been made for paying this intereſt out of domeſtic reſources."

	Dols. Cts.	
416,885. 75		Balance of domeſtic funds uninveſted.
1,388,452. 23		Directly drawn by bills.
659,874. 34		Indirectly drawn by ſubſtitution of foreign principal to pay intereſt in relief of domeſtic funds.
Theſe three ſums added together make the total	2,465,212. 32	

This total conſtituted the ability of the ſinking fund at the end of the year 1792.

From this total, deduct 284,901 dols. 89 cents inveſted or directed to be inveſted in the purchaſe of the debt from the end of the year 1792 to the 15th of February 1793, and 200,000 dols. taken therefrom by law and applied to the reimburſement of the firſt inſtalment due to the bank of the United States.

	Dols. Cts.	
284,901. 89		Inveſted ſince the end of 1792.
200,000.		Applied to the reimburſement of the firſt inſtalment due to the bank of the U. States.
Amount to be deducted	484,901. 89	

Deduct this amount from the groſs total of the ſinking fund at the end of 1792.

Dols. Cts.	
2,465,212. 32	
484,901. 89	
Balance	1,980,310. 43

From this calculation 1,980,310 dols. 43 cents ſhould have been the real balance of caſh in the ſinking fund on the 15th of February 1793, but as ſome unaſcertained additions are to be made to the monies indirectly drawn hither, as ſtated by the Secretary in his report of the 15th Feb. 1793, and as the ſinking fund is continually increaſing by means of the intereſt falling due upon the principal of the debt purchaſed, it may with ſafety be aſſerted that the capacity of the ſinking fund from the 15th of February 1793 to the preſent time, ſhould be at leaſt equal to 2,000,000 dols. in actual caſh.

It will be recollected that the ſum of 416,885 dols. 75 cents is compoſed of the domeſtic revenue preceding the end of 1790, and of courſe muſt have been received in caſh previouſly to this time—That the ſum of 1,388,452 dols. 23 cents, is compoſed of the ſales of bills upon ſhort credits from the 15th December 1790 to the end of the year 1792, and of courſe muſt have been received in caſh previouſly to this time—That the ſum of 659,874 dols. 34 cents, is compoſed of the appropriations for the payment of the intereſt on the domeſtic debt, which were relieved for ſo much by the ſubſtitution of the principal borrowed abroad in their ſtead, and is ſtated by the Secretary that of thoſe appropriations there remained unexpended [on] the 14th of February 1793, the ſ[um] of 395,874 dols. 65 cents, and of courſe [the] fund cannot be deficient of caſh.

This ſtatement is taken from the reports of the Secretary of the Treaſury and is vouched to be correctly taken; and theſe ſeveral ſums are ſtated by him to be chargeable upon the ſum of 5,114,696 dols. 50 cents, being the groſs amount of all monies and revenues on hand at the end of 1792.

The commiſſioners for purchaſing the public debt are authorized by law to inveſt this enormous ſum of 2,000,000 dols. in the purchaſe of ſix *per cents* at twenty ſhillings in the pound, and it was recommended by the Secretary of the Treaſury *during the laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs*, that their diſcretion ſhould be extended to the inveſtiture of this fund at a rate as high as twenty-two ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound.—Six *per cents* are now at ſixteen ſhillings in the pound and other ſpecies of paper relatively low, and no ingenuity or labor of ours has been able to raiſe the price of them.

From this ſtatement of facts candid reſponſes are requeſted to the following queſtions:

Whether the inveſtiture of 2,000,000 of dollars in the purchaſe of the public debt, would not without a competition, abſorb all the paper actually afloat in the markets of Philadelphia, New York, and Boſton?

Whether the debt would not be brought up at leaſt to its par value by evidencing an ability to make ſuch inveſtiture?

Whether the public intereſt does not call aloud for ſuch an inveſtiture while the debt remains under par?

What are the various cauſes of this lamentable effect, *the low price of paper*, if there be not "ſomething rotten in the ſtate of Denmark?"

When theſe intereſting queſtions are candidly and ſatisfactorily anſwered, ſome further propoſitions will be preſented equally intereſting to the community in general and to the brotherhood in particular.

UNUS FRATRUM.

Richmond, June 1, 1793.

From the National Gazette.

Number V.

CONSCIOUS of not being ſtimulated in the minuteſt degree, by a perſonal or a private motive, I will yet proceed in the diſſipation of thoſe clouds which have been interpoſed between the true deſigns of the Secretary of the Treaſury and the public cognizance.

Two laws exiſt, one for borrowing 12 millions, and the other 2 millions of dollars, on different terms, for different objects, and on the credit of different funds.

The Preſident of the United States is inveſted with the ſole power of directing and applying theſe loans, and could as legally have reſorted to the agency of another, as of the Secretary of the Treaſury. The law conſtituting the Secretary's office, did not inveſt him with the claimed "*latitude of diſcretion*," which would in every caſe amount to a power of legiſlation.

The Secretary was only inveſted with a preſcribed power. It is defined and limited by the Preſident's inſtructions, which have now appeared, to the borrowing of money for the ſole purpoſe of diſcharging the French debt.

But the Secretary, being let in upon the loaning buſineſs, immediately blends the two laws together, and betrays, by diſregarding the real power entruſted to him.

On the very day of receiving this power from the Preſident, the Secretary diſcloſes his reſolution to hold in contempt both the laws and his inſtructions, in the following extract of his letter to the public bankers in Holland, dated July 28, 1790.—"I ſhould alſo wiſh for *particular reaſons*, that the buſineſs may be regulated ſo as to give it *the form* of two loans, one for 2,000,000 florins, under the firſt act, and the other for 1,000,000, under the ſecond. But neither about this *am I ſo ſolicitous* as to be willing it ſhould conſtitute *an embarraſſment*."

The *little ſolicitude* exhibited in this letter, flowed from *particular reaſons*, not from the minuteſt inclination to obey the laws and the inſtructions. An impreſſion of this kind would have delineated itſelf in the following terms.—"In obedience to law—to ſpecial appropriations—to the diſtinct terms of loaning—and to *explicit directions* THIS DAY *received from the Preſident*, I am bound to make ſeparate loans under the ſeparate laws, but at preſent my powers only go to borrowing for payment of the French debt."

The *particular reaſons* which produced the letter, were the deſigns which the Secretary had formed of exceeding his powers by drawing money to America, as a *pretext* for which, he wiſhed that 1,000,000 of florins ſhould be *arranged* "*to give it the form*" of a loan under the law, for aiding in this manner a *deficiency* of the ſinking fund. But knowing that this *deficiency*, the only ſubſtantial reaſon for borrowing, did not exiſt, and having yet determined to break down every barrier, either legal, conſtitutional, or executive, to get at the caſh, he is not "*ſo ſolicitous*" as to "*the form*," as that it ſhould be productive even of an "*embarraſſment*."

The national gratitude finds in this inſtance a new occaſion for commemorating the virtues of the Preſident. He does not empower the Secretary to draw this money hither, becauſe neceſſity did not urge it, and it was a violation of every principle of œconomy. But the Secretary daringly perpetrates what the Preſident would not ſanction, and relies upon pretences to be furniſhed by the chapter of accidents, out of which to compile a defence. The Preſident probably knew that the ſinking fund had even overflowed from its domeſtic reſources, and that it contained even now a ſurplus of above 400,000 dollars.

Whilſt this fact evinces that the Secretary conceals from the Preſident his political intrigues, it alſo proves that he is laying up a ſtock of perſonal influence, to be uſed as occaſion ſhould require. And that no ſymptom of reſpect for the executive appears, as a ſet off againſt his total diſregard of the legiſlature.

Appropriations of money by law, are of a ſacred nature. They are the conſtitutional barriers againſt pecuniary abuſes, executive uſurpations, and military deſpotiſm. Hallowed as they are in the eyes of the Preſident, the brilliant example cannot arreſt the ſyſtem of the Secretary. He proſtrates every barrier provided for the preſervation of liberty, becauſe it is his object to deſtroy it.

The ſuſpending power exerciſed by Charles the 1ſt, was inferior to that contended for and exerciſed by the Secretary.—Charles only aſſumed the right of arreſting the execution of a law; the Secretary both annihilates and enacts, "*as occaſion ſhould require.*"

The laws give the power of directing the loans to the Preſident. He employs the Secretary as *his* agent, with *preciſe inſtructions limiting his powers.* And the Secretary, to uſe his own words, uſurps "*a conſiderable latitude of diſcretion*," and acknowledges no reſtraint, except ſuch "*as occaſion ſhould require.*" Wherein is this uſurpation inferior to an unchecked power of legiſlation?

With all the earneſtneſs of one contending in his own cauſe, the Secretary enters into a laboured defence of the laws for loaning, and yet he impeaches their ſufficiency or efficacy, by ſtating and inſiſting on his own emendations. Hear his language—"He *appropriated a part of the loans to France.*" *His conduct* was influenced "*by collateral conſiderations.*"—Though he varniſhes over his intruſion into the legiſlative province, by a flouriſh about "*puſillanimity and feeble conduct*," his publications do yet abound with *legiſlative language.* How can the man love the laws or the conſtitution, who aſſerts, "that it is puſillanimous and feeble," to obey them?

The Secretary's words and actions unite to exhibit a contempt for the legiſlature and the conſtitution, which can only be equalled by his obvious diſreſpect for the Preſident. He treats the whole as beings of his own creation, and in moulding them into whatever form he pleaſes, admits no reſtraint but "*occaſion*," upon "*a conſiderable latitude of diſcretion.*"

In *aſſembling* the apologies for drawing the great ſum of money from Holland, it is alledged by the Secretary, that 500,000 dollars ought conſtantly to be in the bank or the treaſury, to anſwer ſudden and unforeſeen emergencies: whereas one great argument for the eſtabliſhment of a bank, was, that it would occaſionally advance temporary loans, as the public neceſſities required. And both theſe arguments are reſorted to by the Secretary, though it muſt be confeſſed, on different occaſions.

A reliance on a blind faith of Congreſs in his SCRIPtures, could only have encouraged the Secretary to reſort to ſuch arguments. For there is certainly ſome difficulty in proving, that the borrowing of 400,000 of our own dollars of the bank, for the ſake of keeping 500,000 beforehand in the bank, correſponds with his arguments in favor of that inſtitution.

Equally difficult is it to ſhew, that the *ſubſequent* event of an Indian war was his motive for having *previouſly* adopted the bill drawing buſineſs. A motive which he conceals from Congreſs, when they are ſearching for funds, with which to defray the expence of that war.

The Secretary is therefore now evidently conjecturing, concerning his own motives, but he overlooks one, which is more than conjecture: and it is one which will neither admit of a cronological refutation, or conflict poſitions laid down upon another occaſion.

A motive for drawing this money hither, was to favor paper men of every denomination. But, principally, to be prepared to keep up the price of certificates, through the medium of the ſinking fund, and to adminiſter ſeaſonable aids to the tottering credit of the bank. Himſelf and his ſatellites have ſeriouſly argued, that it was beneficial to do this at the public expence. Leſt the holders ſhould ſell to foreigners below par, *the public*, ſay they ſhould pay the difference. Landed men, are you willing to be taxed for this purpoſe, unleſs compenſation is made by devoting a portion of the public money, equal to what is uſed in keeping up the price of certificates, to the more beneficial object of keeping up the price of your wheat?

To eſcape that compilation of perplexity, prepared by the Secretary to entrap the unwary, and for the ſake of perſpicuity I will ſubjoin a catalogue of ſome few of his political ſins, leaving the public to their own commentaries.

1. The Secretary was inclined to monarchy in the general convention, and inſtead of ſacrificing his principles at the ſhrine of the Conſtitution, is endeavouring to diſſeminate them, by adminiſtering gilded bills to influential characters.

2. He foſters exorbitant wealth, to provide an ariſtocracy as the harbinger of monarchy.

3. He aſſumes the reputation of a great financier, whilſt he is ſecretly managing public monies, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing undue influence.

4. He hath deceived the Preſident from his falſe repreſentations, into a public encomium on the ſtate of the finances, and a propoſition to commence the reduction of the debt, whilſt that debt is accumulating—whilſt he is ſecretly uſing borrowed monies to pay its intereſt—and altho' he has even propoſed to borrow 800,000 dollars of the bank, for the ſervice of the current year.

5. He recommends with ardour to the legiſlature, the ſtrict inviolability of the ſinking fund, whilſt its ſanctions are no reſtraint upon himſelf.

6. He uſes this fund for the purpoſe of enhancing the price of certificates at the public expence, out of favouritiſm to ſpeculators, whilſt the people are deluded with an idea, that it was deſigned to ſink the debt.

7. He has only permitted 957,776 dols. 16 cents of this fund, out of 1,374,656 dollars 40 cents, appropriated in 1790, to be applied in two years, leaving a large ſum conſtantly in depoſit for the purpoſes of influence, and becauſe the inveſture of the whole money would have defeated his object of effecting a permanent operation in favor of ſpeculators at the public expence.

8. He has during the ſame period drawn hither from Holland 2,304,769 dols. 13 cents by bills, and 1,833,189 florins paid for the intereſt of the foreign debt contrary to law (this intereſt being payable out of our domeſtic funds) under the pretence of its inſtrumentality in aid of the ſinking fund, altho' this fund is unexhauſted.

9. He is reduced to the miſerable ſhift of ſetting off againſt the exceſs of this ſum beyond the legal allowance to borrow, ſhould occaſion require, two portions of the French debt; pretending that it was neceſſary to draw money hither from Holland, in order

to send it back to France an St. Domingo.

10. He hath drawn hither this money, not only without the authority, but against the directions of the President.

11. He concealed from the legislature his having done so, in violation of an express order; exciting by this flagrant breach of the constitution, of the laws, and of his official duty, the most alarming suspicions.

12. He has designedly blended two laws for borrowing on different terms, to give him a greater scope in the misapplication of public monies.

13. He borrows of the bank, at an interest, monies which he knew to belong to the public, and for which the public were paying interest in Holland.

14. He disobeys laws and disregards appropriations, claiming and exercising a discretionary power, equivalent not only to legislation, but subversive of the constitution.

15. He insults the executive by the most prompt disobedience.

16. He adventures, when a settlement of his accounts is moved for, outrageously to infringe the privileges of the house of representatives, and evinces the efficacy of his measures by escaping with impunity.

17. And he crowns the whole by exhibiting volumes of argument to the public, instead of figures, and thus wafting the session, so as to defeat an enquiry designed to inform the public mind, upon the most important public subject.

Judge, citizens, whether the measure of this man's political sinfulness is not full.

It is a maxim, that no constitution can be long preserved, unless incroachments upon its principles are nipped in the bud. What then is our danger, when they are full blown?

If Liberty is worth preserving, every class of citizens (the paper men excepted) ought to be summoned to unite firmly and steadily for its preservation. The agricultural and labouring classes, who alone supply the luxuries of exorbitant wealth, and are cheated by paper tricks, are devoted to burthens daily accumulating. And even the speculators themselves must join in a reform, or be content with the miserable alternative of becoming tyrants or slaves.

FRANKLIN.

Feb. 27.

Sketch of Debates in the National Convention of France.

Wednesday, March 27.

ROBERTSPIERE moved, that all the relations of the late king, except his son, should be banished from France within eight days; and that the late queen should be tried for her life, before the Revolutionary Tribunal. The convention almost unanimously passed to the order of the day.

The executive council gave further accounts of the defeat of the insurgents in different parts.

Camdon complained that they had covered with the veil of oblivion the letter of general Dumourier, and all the papers which relate to his conduct in Belgia, after his return from Holland. He demanded that the executive council should give an account tomorrow of all the correspondence of the national commissioners, and that the committee of public safety should make a report on the conduct of all the agents, civil and military, in that country.

Thursday, March 28.

A letter from the commissioners to the Belgic army, dated Lisle, March 27, stated, that although their mission was at an end, in consequence of the total evacuation of Belgium, they thought their presence with the army necessary, and should wait for further orders.

A member of the deputation of the sections of Paris, in his own name, proposed, first that all the individuals in the Republic, from the age of 15 to 60, should be declared in a state of permanent requisition; second, that one half of these citizens should repair to the frontiers, and that the other half should remain in the interior for the maintenance of public order, and for the security of persons and property; third, that all public business should be suspended for three months; and fourth, that one half of the convention should go in person to encrease the number of the defenders of their country. Applauded.

After some debate Barrere demanded, that the assembly should declare to the people of Paris, that it will save the country—that it will occupy itself with the constitution the 15th of next month, and that, in the meantime it renders the commune of Paris responsible for the safety of the convention. The discussion was closed, and the propositions of Barrere were unanimously adopted.

Friday, March 29.

Lamarque, from the committee of general safety reported, that numberless pamphlets were circulated, exhorting the people to set the son of the late king on the throne, dissolve the convention, recall the priests, and re-establish tythes.

The convention decreed, that whoever shall be convicted of composing or printing writings for the restoration of monarchy in France, or the dissolution of the national representation, shall be punished with death. The venders and distributors of such writings to be punished with three months imprisonment, if they discover the authors; if not, with two years in the galleys.

Notice was brought that Miranda was arrived; and he was ordered to be brought to the bar to-morrow.

Saturday, March 30.

Hauffman, one of the commissioners to the army of des Volges, gave an advantageous account of the state of that army. He contradicted a rumour of the evacuation of Mentz. Custine, he said, was in possession of all the defiles as far as Coblentz, his army complete, and Mentz and the fort of Cassel capable of resisting 100,000 men for 6 months.

Danton was called upon for an account of his operations in Belgium, but declined it, till the executive council shall give in their report, and challenged all the members who had charges against him to produce them. Ordered that Danton's report be deferred till Dumourier be heard.

Sunday, March 31.

A deputation from the municipality of Paris requested speedy justice on Dumourier, and all those, who like him wished to lessen the national authority. "In vain, said they, are attempts made to calumniate our generous defenders, the soldiers who compose the army of which he is the head. Give, Legislators, to the army a chief worthy of it—a Plebeian chief, who hath never breathed the infectious air of courts—let the heads of all the guilty roll at the bottom of the scaffold."

Prefect. The convention sensible of your uneasiness, is animated with the same sentiments and same interests as yourselves, it has already pursued the necessary measures for the safety of the Republic, and for punishing those who have betrayed it. The speech of the deputies, and the answer of the President, were ordered to be printed.

Monday, April 1.

Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public safety, read a letter of Dumourier to the National Convention of the 12th, and another of the 18th of March, addressed to Bournonville, in which he gave an account of the retreat of the body of the army under the command of generals Neuilly and Ferrand, who by the desertion of a great number of volunteers, were obliged to evacuate the city of Mons, during the night of the capitulation of general Marasse, military commander of Anvers, who by that method, thought not the most honorable, yet indispensibly necessary, saved a body of 10 000 men. He added, that colonels St. Clair and Thouvenot were attacked without means of defence—that our military convoys were detained at Bruges—that he has sent forces in order to liberate those convoys; that he has given orders to garrison St. Omer, Cambrai, and all the places on the line from Dunkirk to Divet. In these letters Dumourier describes the army as in a state of the greatest disorder, and not having provisions for more than ten days: He says that the pretended succours of men from the departments of the North consist only of old men and children, who, so far from being useful, serve only to increase the confusion and consume the provisions. He declares, that if order and discipline be not restored—that if fifty authorities, each more absurd than the other, continue to direct all political and military operations, France is lost; he declares that he, with a small number of brave men, would bury themselves under the ruins of their country. He affirms, that it is impossible for him to stop the progress of the enemy who, without amusing themselves with seiges, may, with an army of 20,000 cavalry, lay waste and reduce to ashes all that part of the country which is in the neighbourhood of Paris. Dumourier concludes this melancholy state of the representation of affairs with bestowing eulogiums on the clemency and moderation of the Austrians which were entitled to the more praise, as from the example of cruelty and outrage which the French had exhibited, a very different conduct on their part might have been expected. I says he, have always affirmed, and I repeat, that a republic can only be founded on virtue, and that freedom can be maintained only by order and wisdom.

Cambaceres, after having read these letters of Dumourier, gave an account of the proceedings of the commissioners of the executive power. Arrived at Valenciennes, they learned that general Dumourier was at Tournay. They repaired thither, and found him with Madame Sillery, with Pamela, Egalite, and Valence.—He was surrounded with deputations from the district of Cambrai. The interview was violent. Dumourier expressed himself in terms of invective against the Jacobins. "They will ruin France," said he: "But I will save it, though they should call me a Cæsar, a Cromwell, a Monk." The commissioners carried the conversation no further. They departed and returned next day, determined to dissemble, in order the better to discover the extent of his views. Encouraged by their overtures, Dumourier no longer kept any bounds. He said that the convention were a herd of ruffians, whom he, all equally, held in abhorrence. That all the volunteers were poltroons; but all their efforts would be in vain. "As for the rest, added he, "there still remains a party—the Jacobins have only to cover with their bodies the survivors of the royal family, and to dismiss the convention. If the queen and her children are three
ris; it is my fixed
vention will not exi
The commissioners a
he would replace the
swer was, that means
Q. Do not you wish to
tion?—A. It is a foolish
pect better from Condorce
all its imperfections, was p
you with to have a king? A.
one. Q. And from what qu
take him—A. 'Of what co
whether it be a James, a Louis
said Paoli. It is a new outra
bins to call me of the Orlean
How would you contrive to c
constitution and your king to
A. I have along with me all the Presidents of districts; besides, I am busied to restore peace to France; I have already entered into a negociation with the Prince of Cobourg for an exchange of prisoners; and for the purpose of withdrawing from Holland those eighteen battalions who are on the point of being cut off.—Q. But your negociations with Cobourg, and the peace which you wish to procure France, will not save the effect to metamorphose republicans into royalists? A. No matter. Must I again tell you? I will be at Paris in three weeks! and I will then be able to prevent them from going on with their projects of liberty and a republic. Since the battle of Jemappe, I have wept over my success in so bad a cause. France must have a king.—Q. Do you think we ought to abandon the French territory to the enemy?—Q. How would you install your king?—A. My army, if I choose, shall be an army of Mamelukes. With 12 thousand men I will take Paris, or compel it to surrender by famine.—Q. But may not you, perhaps be stopt in your projects? A. I despise the convention; it will soon be reduced to the Bailiwick of Paris. Beside, my horse will soon carry me among the Austrians. They esteem me; and I shall be received by them. Duboiston then proposed to communicate to him a plan of counter revolution.—A. It is not practicable. Mine is bitter. I mean to invade Belgium, of which I will make the conquest for myself and of which I will render myself chief, under the protection of the house of Austria!—Here terminated the interview of the commissioners. They quitted Tournay on the same evening on their return to Paris.

It was done that a commission should be formed to examine the conduct of the Belgic commissioners.

LONDON, April 9.

The letters brought by the Dutch and British mails, yesterday, confirm the accounts of the declaration of Gen. Dumourier in favor of monarchy, and his being on his march to Paris to support the re-establishment of a regal government in France. The same letters mention other defeats of the French before Mentz and at Nizza. In short, the late universal defeat of the French seems, if possible, more rapid than their former successes—and the decided part taken by their commander in chief, added to the vigourous proceedings of the counter-revolutionists in France, appear more likely to be the means of re-establishing a permanent form of government in that country.

Gen. Dumourier certainly marched on the 3d for Paris, with the avowed intention of restoring the French monarchy. He was joined on his march by numbers of people, who, shocked with the iniquitous murder of Louis the Sixteenth, were now happy in an opportunity of declaring their sentiments.

Previous to Dumourier's quitting Lisle he put a white cockade into his hat, and all the army followed his example, as fast as ribbons could be procured for them. We understand that the white flag is flying on the tower of the garrison at Lisle, in which Dumourier left a garrison on whom he could depend.

By every intelligence received from France it appears that the general body of the people on the sea-coasts, adjacent to Flanders, are unanimous for having a king.

The son of Louis XVI. has been proclaimed King of the French at Lisle, Valenciennes, and Douay.

It was understood in the Austrian army, that all offensive measures against France were to be suspended during the execution of Dumourier's plan—a proof that the Prince of Saxe Cobourg is well assured of his sincerity.

It is believed that the majority of the people of France are weary of their present form of government, and feel an abhorrence of their present rulers on account of the murder of their much regretted sovereign.

It is said that the city of Nantes is taken possession of by the insurgents of Britanny.

By a French paper of the 2d, it appears that the Spaniards have entered France in two places near Audaye.

When the French took possession of Breda they destroyed a church organ worth ten thousand pounds sterling. They demolished all the monuments of great and eminent men; forbade public worship, and tore every book of piety they could lay hold of.

Brussels Gazette Extraordinary.

"Advices are received that Gen. Dumourier would this day set off with the army for the interior of France, in order to restore peace and tranquility to the kingdom.

"We believe that we shall give
o our readers, in giving them the li
prisoners of war sent over by Dumo

LIST OF PRISONERS.

"Bournonville, general of the army and minister at war; Memoire, captain of hussars, and aid-ducamp of the minister, Villeneuve, secretary commissioner of the war office, Camus, member of the Convention, Mamarque, Quinette and Henry Bo
Faucard, secretary to the commissioners."

Admiral Goodall's squadron has captured and sent into Gibraltar, 12 rich French merchantmen.

The French brigantine L'Agreable, from Port-au-Prince to Bourdeaux with sugar, coffee and indigo, is taken by the Harriot of Liverpool, and sent into that port.

COLOGNE, April 8.

We are this instant informed, that Custin, having marched from Mentz on the 1st inst to retake Coppenheim, the two wings of the Prussian army cut off his retreat, and he was entirely surrounded with all his army; it was supposed that he could not escape.

Every thing is ready for the bombardment of Mentz and Cassel, and if the garrisons do not surrender, they will be entirely destroyed.

BERGEN OP-ZOOM, April 4.

Intelligence has been received from the prince de Saxe Cobourg's head-quarters at Mons, that an armistic had been agreed upon between his serene highness and general Dumourier, the latter having previously consented to evacuate the Austrian Netherlands and Dutch Brabant; that general Dumourier set out on the 3d inst. on his march to Paris; that his serene highness had put his troops into very close cantonments, keeping them in immediate readiness to act; that the king of Prussia had crossed the Rhine at Buchera, attacked the French at Bingen, Creutzenach and Altheim, took general Neuwinger, 50 officers, 200 non commissioned officers and privates, 15 cannon, and a military chest, and formed the blockade of Mayence; that general Wurmser, with a Prussian corps, was immediately to pass the Rhine at Manheim, and act on the left of the king; that Worms and Oppenheim were evacuated, and that the enemy had retreated from those places towards Landau.—These operations happened between the 27th of March and the 1st of April.

TOBAGO.

PROCLAMAT

By his Excellency Cornelius C
Major General and Commande
of his Majesty's Land Forces in th
ward and Leward Charribbee Islan

WHEREAS by the petition of the honorable members of his majesty's council of the island of Tobago aforesaid, setting forth that, in consequence of the American trade, having been permitted to the inhabitants of this colony, considerable quantities of provisions and building materials have been commissioned from the Thirteen United States of America, which are not yet arrived, and also setting forth the present great scarcity of provisions in the island, which if not prevented will be productive of great distress.—We therefore the said Cornelius Cuyler being desirous to shew every mark of favor and good will to his majesty's faithful subjects in this colony, Do hereby grant full permission to the subjects of the said Thirteen United States of America, to import all kinds of provisions and building materials into the ports of Scarborough and Great Courland for the term of twelve months now next ensuing, or until the pleasure of his majesty be known thereupon, and we do further permit to the said American subjects to receive on board and to carry away Rum in payment thereof.

(Signed) C. CUYLER.

By order of his Excellency,

(Signed)

FREDERICK MAITLAND,
Deputy Adjutant General.

Scarborough, April 23d, 1793.

BOSTON, May 22.

We are favored with the following abstract of the cargo of the American Indiamen, expected and already arrived in the ports of the United States this season, from China:

Ship Hunter, of New-York, 400 chests Bohea tea, 250 tons of sugar, and 1,500 dollars first cost in China-ware—ship Nancy, of New-York, 300 chests Bohea tea, 50 tons sugar, and 2,000 dollars in China-ware—ship Hannibal, of Philadelphia, 600 chests Bohea tea, 200 tons sugar, 2,500 dollars in China-ware—ship Rising Sun, of Providence, 350 chests Bohea tea, 22 tons sugar, and 2,600 dollars in China-ware—ship General Washington, of Providence, 882 chests Bohea tea, 70 tons sugar, and 6,000 dollars in China-ware———Total amount, 2,532 chests Bohea tea, 592 tons sugar, and 14,600 dollars, first cost, in China-ware.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

DUMOURIER's FLIGHT.

Yesterday afternoon arrived in this port, in 42 days from Bristol, the brig Orange, Capt. Sampson.

Reports at Bristol, when this vessel sailed, viz. April 12, were, that Dumourier had

gone to Paris at the head of his army, for the purpose of declaring the Dauphin King, the Dumourier, having been worried out with the *abuses* of the Convention, and being *convinced* that none but *despots* could govern Frenchmen, &c. &c. &c.

A letter to a respectable merchant in this city, intimates that a speedy peace is expected, and that the inducement to this belief is, the late conduct of Dumourier—but the writer does not mention what this conduct is. The inference would seem to be (supposing the desertion of Dumourier and a general defection) that despotism will soon be re-established, and war cease!

London papers are received to the 10th inclusive, in which there is not one *official* account of Dumourier's defection. There are a variety of reports, purporting that all France is in a terrible state of convulsion—various debates in the Jacobin Club, in which, *it is said* Bournonville was impeached—and many other enthusiastic measures entered into—In *The Sun*, of the 10th April, which is the latest paper received, the following paragraph appears:

"It is now *rumoured*, that Dumourier, having found reason to suspect the sincerity of a great part of his army, in the promises they have given to support him in his plan of marching to Paris, and placing young Louis on the throne, had left his army at the head of a regiment of cavalry, and gone to the Austrian army. We give this merely as a report; we may, however add, that no official intelligence of any such event has been received."

This account is nearly the same as the one via Cape Francois—and by it, and the other accounts, the public must be convinced, that some momentous defections have taken place in France, much against the republican interest—but the particulars of these defections are not yet developed, or disgorged from that abominable *mass* of political rumour and intrigue, which *increases* by deception, and *consolidates* by being continually heaped upon.

The following account appears in a London paper of April 9:

BRUSSELS, April 2.

Letter from his Excellency Gen. Clairfayt, to Monsr. Comte Starenberg, Imperial Minister at the Hague, dated Tournay, March 31, 1793.

"I lose no a moment in communicating to your Excellency what M. Dumourier has just written to me, when he sent to our camp 8 or 9 prisoners, this morning, 4 of whom, with Gen. Bournonville, he says, were specially commissioned by the National Convention to arrest and conduct him a prisoner to their bar, and, on any resistance, on the part of Dumourier, to have him assassinated on the road: But adds the writer, I have been before hand with them, in securing those commissioners, and their deputies, as my prisoners. These he has sent, under a strong escort, to the Prince de Cobourg, after having put seals on all their papers, &c.

"M. Dumourier transmitted me, at the same time, a list of the prisoners, and concludes by saying, that he was that instant about to move with the trusty part of his army, in order to destroy those who may further oppose themselves to the public good of France, and to give to that distracted kingdom permanent peace and tranquillity. I have the honour to be, &c.

CLAIRFAYT."

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

Capt. Saltus, of the sloop Mary, arrived here yesterday in nine days from New Providence, informs that he was chaced by a frigate and a sloop of war in lat. 34. long. 73. supposed to be from Jamaica. On Sunday morning last, the weather being very heavy, a brig mounting 16 guns and full of men, was almost a board him before his people observed her, after which he stood off, and the brig chaced him until the afternoon, when he gained so much that the commander of the brig gave up the chace.

A letter from Brest, via Cape Francois, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 6th of April, informs, that very great commotions prevailed in Britanny—that the insurgents were in great force in that department—and that the city of Nantes was besieged by an army of forty thousand men.

The accounts we have hitherto received of the cannonade of Port-au-Prince, were given by persons not well affected to the national cause in the islands. We are happy in having it in our power to communicate an official account of that transaction, from a letter of Citizens Polverel and Sonthonax, commissioners of the French Republic to the windward islands to the Citizen minister Genet.

Port-au-Prince, May 8th, 1793, second year of the French Republic.

"We feel how essential it is, that the United States, infested as they are with emigrants from St. Domingo, should learn the truth of events through the agents of the republic.

"From the month of January last a new coalition formed between the chiefs of the Royalists and those of the rebels excited for some time past by the English government, menaced the interests of the metropolis.—Their activity was such that if our presence had been delayed another month it would have been extremely difficult to remedy the evil.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mero district, dated April 29.

It is shocking to describe the bloody [illegible] that have taken place in this district [illegible] your departure from hence. The Indians have killed and scalped a great number of persons, among whom is Col. Isaac Bledsoe, who was massacred within an hundred and fifty yards of his house. On the 27th inst. a body of Indians attacked Greenefield station; they killed John Jervis and a negro fellow belonging to Mrs. Parker. By the bravery of three young men, viz. William Neeley, William Wilson, and William Hall, the station was preserved; they killed two Indians, wounded several others, and put them to flight. It is to be remembered, that Neeley and Hall had each lost a father and two brothers, and Wilson a brother, by the savages. Men are now in pursuit of the Indians. Where will these mischiefs end? What are the blessings of government to us? Are we to hope for protection? If so, when?"

Last Tuesday week two horses were stolen by Indians, from James Boyd and Stephen Graves, at M'Tear's station, twelve miles from this place:—And on Saturday night last, fifteen horses were stolen from Mathew Bishop's, eight miles from this place.

From undoubted information we can assert, that since the first of April, 660 Creeks [illegible] district.

The people of Georgia appear to bear, with much impatience, the killing a few only of their fellow citizens—What would be their feelings, had the hundreds of murders & depredations been perpetrated there, which have been in this territory? It has been our duty to bear them, relying on the protection of the federal goverment, in due time; but Georgia is a state which was represented in the late "*philanthropic congress*." It is to be hoped their successors will not extend their *philanthropy* so far as to give large supplies, and therby invigorate the Creeks to murder the peaceful citizens of the United States. Had not the late congress ordered a supply of corn to the Creeks, so great was the scarcity of that article, that they would have little spirit or ability for war. It is now probable, Mr. Seagrove will not again publish to the world the peaceful disposition of the Creeks at the very moment when large bodies of them are invading the defenceless people of this Teritory.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 10.

Yesterday evening a gentleman arrived here from Augusta, in Georgia, who informs us, that six of the Creek towns, with a number of Cherokees, had declared war against the United States, and were actually marching under the command of Bowles and Galphin, to attack the frontiers.

An Augusta paper contains the following intelligence:

Augusta, May 4.

We have it now in our power, from the best authority, to give the following melancholy particulars to the public, attending the murder of the family on the Oconee river, on the 22d ultimo.

The Indians, 37 in number, came to the house of a Mr. Richard Thresher, and fired upon and killed Mr. Thresher, two children and a negro woman; Mrs. Thresher to avoid if possible, the fate with which she was threatened, fled, with an infant of about 5 or 6 weeks old in her arms, and leaped into the river—the Indians pursued, shot her through each thigh and right breast, stabbed her in the left breast with a knife, cut her left arm nearly off, and then scalped her. In this horrid situation she remained until the neighbours could assemble in sufficient numbers to cross the river and pursue the Indians. As the first canoe was crossing she had strength enough to call for assiance, they went, found her hanging by a bush in water nearly up to the chin, her infant at the bottom of the river a few yards from her—she lived nearly 24 hours, and when informed by her physician that it was impossible for her to survive much longer, she with a fortitude, that is rarely to be met with, called her friends around her, and in a calm but pathetic manner, gave her hand to each one, wishing them a better fate than had befallen herself and family; and when after her speech failed, as neighbours were constantly coming in, she continued to give her hand, until about five minutes before she resigned her breath, which was without a groan.

Mrs. Thresher was about 25 years of age, of a respectable family, an elegant person, and possessed an uncommon education.

On Thursday the 24th ult. two men were killed in Franklin, 40 horses carried off; and since the accounts published in our last, all the inhabitants on the frontiers have retreated into forts, without arms or ammunition. At one meeting of near 40 persons, they could only muster five old muskets: to heighten the horror of their condition, the Indians were momently expected.

As similar murders are daily committed, it called upon the spirit of 800 gallant fellows, who marched last week against the savages, determined to revenge the cruelties perpetrated on the infant, the mother, and the defenceless.

STAUNTON, May 25.

Among other presentments which the Grand Jury made last Tuesday, is the following—"We the Grand Jury of Augusta county, do present an act, intituled, "An act regulating the militia of the commonwealth of Virginia," passed at Richmond, December 22d, 1792—as being partial, oppressive, partly unintelligible, and contrary to the principles of a republican government.

RICHMOND, *June* 6.

In the (Dublin) *Hibernian Journal*, of Feb. 11th, appears the following advertisement——"For sale, by John Millikin, book-seller, No. 32, &c. An Answer to Paine's Rights of Man; by John Adams, Esq. formerly President of the American Congress.—Price, 1s1.——N.B. This pamphlet, which does great honor to the abilities of Mr. Adams, is a complete refutation of Mr. Paine's wild doctrines."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, May 30.

"The brig Joseph, Capt. Prance, sailed out of Hampton Road last Thursday week, in company with the ships Hero and Fanny, having agreed among themselves to assist each other if they should be attacked by a privateer. On Wednesday morning the 22d they were all together, and the Hero was attacked by one, and would have been boarded if Capt. Prance had not fired upon her and made her drop a-stern; after which she engaged with Prance, and the other two ships disgracefully left him to shift for himself. After defending himself upwards of three hours with only two guns, he, poor fellow, had both his hands shot off, was dangerously wounded in the side, and obliged to strike. He is now here, and the Doctors say he will recover. The brig, loaded with wheat, was carried into Baltimore."

[From a Philadelphia paper of May 28]

We have it from respectable authority, that the ship Grange, captain Hutchinson of Liverpool, which was captured some time ago by the French frigate l'Ambuscade, captain Bombard; was relinquished on Saturday last, and given up to the owners or their agents.—The reason assigned for this is, that none of the powers at war can seize a vessel on the coast or within the bays of the United States whilst we remain neutral. It is therefore to be hoped, that other hostile powers will not be less complying with this fundamental principle than captain Bombard has been; who, it is acknowledged, has acted with extreme propriety and generosity on the present instance, for there are strong reasons to believe he could not have been obliged to act in this manner by the usual laws of nations. But this respect for the neutrality of the United States, overcame every other consideration.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The EDITORS *of this Gazette avow their independent principles—They avow that no partiality to situation, to circumstances, or to name, shall ever bias them—They declare themselves* free *and* impartial PRINTERS——*But—when fame is called in question, when* character *so sacred, so invaluable to every human being, is called in question, we must pause—and pausing, we must ask, why shall the stigma of* OBLOQUY *fall on us; for on us it must fall if the* SOLILOQUY *of* G. G. *and the narritive of* "*The* HARDEN'D SCEPTIC" *appear in our Gazette.——Pardon us then, ye* AUTHORS, *when we declare that we should deem ourselves highly blameable, unjustifiable to ourselves and to the man at whom your shafts are aimed, were we to insert your productions. If you* demand *it of us as* Printers, *and demanding it, give to the world the responsible persons in the business, we may perhaps conceive it our duty to give these publications a place.—If prudence warns ye not to do this, feeling and honor command that we refuse their insertion in our paper.——Let us then once for all declare to the Public, that* Character *shall ever be deemed sacred by us—That no influence shall operate to wound the moral name of any human being, whatever his situation, save the person offering his publication, shall leave himself responsible; for then, and only then, can we affix due credence to hit assertions—As our duty, it is also our wish, to expose villainy and vice, but we must not, we cannot stab the character which is even doubtful—shall we then that which has been cleared by impartial and judicial decision?—No, we must be excused; and beg leave to observe, that these "dark assassinations" shall never disgrace our paper.——We ardently desired the patronage of a* GENEROUS PUBLIC—*we desired more—we wished to deserve it—While this is our object, we cannot consent to admit* G. G. *and The* HARDEN'D SCEPTIC, *unless they appear in their proper names.*

I ONCE more call on the CREDITORS of the late Col. TURNER SOUTHALL, deceased, as well those indebted on open accounts, as on bonds, to be speedy in payment, as the circumstances of the estate require an immediate adjustment of the same, (*the legatees being desirous to obtain their apportions*) and therefore no indulgence need be expected.——Those who have claims, are desired to bring them in properly attested, as the estate will be given up next Fall, after which period I shall not think myself bound to answer any claim whatever.

STEPHEN SOUTHALL,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, June 4. 1793. [4t]

I SHALL in future keep a HORSE and CHAISE to HIRE, either separate or together. HENRY BALL.

Richmond, June 6, 1793.

The PARSON, the SQUIRE, and the SPANIEL.

A TALE.

BY PETER PINDAR.

A GENTLEMAN poſſeſs'd a fav'rite ſpaniel,
That never treated maid nor man ill:
This dog, of whom we cannot too much ſay,
Got, from his godfather, the name of Tray.
After ten years of ſervice juſt,
Tray, like the race of mortals, fought the duſt—
That is to ſay, the ſpaniel died——
A coffin then was order'd to be made—
The dog was in the church-yard laid;
And o'er his pale remains, the maſter cried.
Lamenting much his trueſt, fur clad friend,
And willing to commemorate his end,
He raiſed a ſmall blue ſtone, juſt after burial,
And weeping, wrote on it this ſweet memorial:

TRAY's EPITAPH.

HERE reſt the relics of a friend below,
Bleſt with more ſenſe, than half the folks I know;
Fond of his eaſe, and to no parties prone,
He damn'd no ſect; but calmly gnaw'd his bone:
Perform'd his functions well in ev'ry way—
Bluſh, chriſtians, if you can, and copy Tray!

THE curate of the Huntingtonian band—
Rare breed of goſpel-hawks, that ſcour the land,
And fierce on ſins, their quarry, fall—
Thoſe locuſts, that would eat us all:
Men, who, with new invented patent eyes,
See Heav'n, and all the angels in the ſkies,
As plain, as in the box of Showman Savile,
For little matter made, and curious miſs,
We ſee, with huge delight, the king of France,
With all his lords, and ladies, dance.——
This Curate heard th' affair, with deep emotion;
And thus exclaim'd, with infinite devotion!
"O Lord! O Lord! O Lord! O Lord!
"Fine doings theſe upon my word!
"This truly, is a pretty thing!
"What will become of this moſt ſhocking world?
"How richly ſuch a rogue deſerves to ſwing,
"And then to ſatan's hotteſt flames be hurl'd!
"Oh! by this damned deed, how am I hurried!
"A dog, in chriſtian ground, be buried!
"And have an epitaph, forſooth, ſo civil!—
"Egad! old maids, will preſently be found,
"Clapping their dead rum cats in holy ground,
"And writing verſes on each mouſing devil."
Againſt ſuch future caſualty providing,
The prieſt ſet off, like, Homer's Neptune ſtriding,
Vowing to put the culprit in the court.—
He found him, at the ſpaniel's humble grave;
Not praying, neither ſinging of a ſtave;
And thus began t' abuſe him——not exhort—
"Son of the dev'l, what haſt thou done?
"Nought, for the action, can atone—
"I ſhould not wonder, if the great all wiſe
"Quick darted down his lightning, all ſo red,
"And daſh'd to earth that wretched head,
"Which dar'd ſo foul, ſo baſe an act deviſe!
"Bury a dog like chriſtian ſolk!——
"None, but the devil, could provoke
"A man, to perpetrate a deed ſo odd!
"Our inquiſition ſoon the tale ſhall hear;
"And quickly your fine fleece ſhall ſhare—
"Why, ſuch a villain can't believe in God!"
"Softly! my rev'rend Sir," the ſquire replied—
"Tray was as good a dog, as ever died—
"No education could his morals mend—
"And what, perhaps, ſir you may doubt,
"Before his lamp of life went out,
"He order'd you a legacy, my friend."
"Did he?—poor dog!" the ſoften'd prieſt rejoin'd,
In accents pitiful and kind;
"What! was it Tray? I'm ſorry for poor Tray:—
"Why truly dogs of ſuch rare merit,
"Such real nobleneſs of ſpirit,
"Should not, like common dogs be put away.—
"Well! pray what was it, that he gave,
"Poor fellow! ere he fought the grave?
"I gueſs, I may put confidence, ſir, in ye."
"A piece of gold," the gentleman replied—
"I'm much oblig'd to Tray," the parſon cried,
So left God's cauſe, and pocketed the guinea.

ANECDOTES.

A PEDANTIC gentleman who was t
velling; and above common language, ſt
ped at an inn to get his horſe and himſelf
freſhment. Seeing ſome boys when he
lighted, ordered one to circumambulate his
horſe two or three times about the manſion,
then to permit him to inhale a moderate
quantity of aqueous particles, after which to
give him proper vegetable nutriment, and
he would make him pecuniary ſatisfaction.
The boy being unaccuſtomed to ſuch lan-
guage, run into the houſe and told his fa-
ther a Prince was without doors, who ſpoke
French: The father comes out and hearing
the man ſcold, aſked him what was the mat-
ter? Sir, ſays the gentleman, I invoke all
the genii aſtreſſis's, that your offspring re-
jected me, and refuſed to put in practice my
deſires. Now, Sir, you I implore to enforce
obedience upon them, by correction—and
then immediately to provide me ſome nutri-
ous ſubſtance, to ſtrengthen nature, cured
over vegetable fuel, as I abhor the ſulphu-
rious tincture of minerals—remember to get
me ſome ſtimulous with it.—The innkeeper,
without much heſitation, concluded him a
madman, and with his luſty wife ſeized and
tied him hands and feet, to a ring in the
barn floor, then went for a doctor, who put
a moderate bliſter on his back, which in 3
days brought him his wandering ſenſes.

Hats,
Glaſſes,
Glaſſes, and
French, Ger
Alſo in the
CONVENIEN
N B. They ha
Norfolk and Peter
Richmond, May
(if 14)

JOHN S. F
Has juſt received from
Brig Two Siſters, Caſ
veſſels, A NEAT ASSORTM
SPRING GO
Which he is determined to ſe
reaſonable terms, for CASH
and for which he will allow a
—He flatters himſelf, when it
is examined by his Friends a
it will meet their approbation.
Richmond, May 11, 1793. (tf 9)

WHEREAS the unexpected ſtoppage of the Houſe of Meſſrs. Donald & Burton, of London, will no doubt occaſion ſome alarm to their creditors in this country, and although (for want of full information on this ſubject) I am not warranted to declare to the Public what may be the reſult of their affairs in Europe, yet I conceive it proper in juſtice to my own conduct, and for the ſatisfaction of the ſeveral Creditors of that Houſe on this Continent, to notify to all who have claims upon me as a drawer or indorſer of bills, or other acts of my agency, which render me perſonally reſponſible, That theſe ſeveral claims and demands will be put in a ſhort time in as fair a train for payment as can reaſonably be expected, conſidering the circumſtances of the caſe; and I requeſt that all ſuch Creditors will be pleaſed to communicate to me their reſpective demands by letter, that I may make ſpeedy and ample proviſion for payment; viewing the funds in this country over which I ſhall retain (as I am adviſed I may) the controul, as abundantly ſufficient for that purpoſe.

It may alſo be proper to notify to my FRIENDS, and to the PUBLIC at large, that in future I ſhall carry on buſineſs in the COMMISSION line and otherwiſe, for my own account, at my own name, at this place.

JAMES BROWN.
Richmond, April 17, 1793. (tf)

EAGLE TAVERN.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has completed that large and commodious houſe for the reception of Gentlemen, and aſſures them every attention ſhall be paid to render their accommodations agreeable, and to furniſh the beſt of LIQUORS.

The Stables being thoroughly repaired Gentlemen may depend on having every attention paid to give ſatisfaction, by the Public's moſt obedient Servant,

JAMES DICKINSON.
Richmond, April 24, 1793. [taw3m5]

THE ſuperintendance of COUTTS' FERRY at the Falls of James river, from Manchester to this city, being given up to the SUBSCRIBER,—I beg leave to inform my FRIENDS and the PUBLIC, That on the first day of June next, I will have two HORSE-BOATS and a FOOT-BOAT to ply at the ſaid ferry.—The boats are in good repair, and every attendance will be obſerved to Paſſengers, ſkilful hands being employed to work them. To facilitate this purpoſe, the rates will be lowered as follows:—For a man and horſe 4d.—For a man croſſing and re-croſſing the ſame, and for other things ferriagable in proportion.

LEWIS BUCKNER.
May 23, 1793. (tf 4 12)

I WANT a ſmart, active WHITE BOY as an APPRENTICE, on terms which will be advantageous to him.

HENRY BANKS.
May 27, 1793.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday night, the 17th inſt. a likely grey HORSE, about 9 or 10 years old, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high; he trots and gallops; no brand as I can recollect.—Any perſon who will bring me the ſaid Horſe, or ſecure him ſo that I may get him, will be paid the above reward, by (6ll)

RICHARD WATKINS.
Richmond, (Rocket's Mills) June 2, 1793.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS in the preſent ſituation of French affairs in Europe, it is to be wiſhed that every friend to mankind would intereſt himſelf in ſeconding the efforts of the defenders of liberty, the armed citizens and ſoldiers of the French republic.

To advance this benevolent deſign as much as poſſible, The PATRIOTIC FRENCH SOCIETY of the Friends of Liberty and Equality in Philadelphia, animated at all times by theſe liberal ſentiments which laid the foundation of their ſociety, did at their meeting of the 30th of April laſt, reſolve to open a ſubſcription with a view to purchaſe flour and other proviſions, to be offered as a donation, and ſent to the republic of France.

In conſequence of the preceding reſolution, the Society have depoſited in the hands of Citizens Philip Freneau, No. 209, Market-ſtreet, B. F. Bache, No. 111, Market-ſtreet, D. C. Claypoole, No. 3, South 3d ſtreet, and at the City-Tavern, ſubſcription books, ſigned by the President and Secretary, and ſealed on every ſheet with the Society's ſeal, in which ſhall be entered the free gift of every perſon who wiſhes to contribute for this purpoſe.

The different Printers in the United States, as friends to mankind, are requeſted to inſert the above invitation in their papers, and to encourage the friends of France in the Union, to open ſubſcriptions upon ſimilar plans in their reſpective cities and towns, the proceeds of which, as ſoon as filled, to be remitted into the common ſtock, in ſome central place, which ſhall be fixed as ſoon as a certain number of ſubſcribers have handed in their names.

By order of the Society,
P. BARRIER, President.
A. C. DU PLAINE, Sec.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP of CRICHTON AND STEWART, expiring this date, they mutually agree to diſcontinue the buſineſs; the former intending to leave this ſtate ſhortly.

HUGH STEWART

Having purchaſed the Stock on hand, conſiſting of a variety of FALL and SPRING GOODS, will in future continue the buſineſs on his own account.——We earneſtly entreat thoſe indebted to ſaid concern, either by bond, note, or open account, to make ſpeedy proviſion for diſcharging their reſpective balances to the ſaid STEWART, who is authoriſed to grant diſcharges; and thoſe who are Creditors, will pleaſe bring forward their claims to him for adjuſtment.

DAVID CRICHTON.
HUGH STEWART.
Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793. (tf)

IN conſequence of the above diſſolution, I beg leave to inform the Friends of ſaid Houſe, and the Public, that I expect an ASSORTMENT in the Fall, in the choice and diſpoſal of which every exertion will be made to form an object for Cuſtomers.

HUGH STEWART.
Manchester, June 1ſt, 1793.

FOR SALE.
At one-half its value in CASH or PRODUCE,

FIVE THOUSAND ACRES of firſt qualitied LAND in the ſtate of Kentucky, on the waters of Kentucky and Licking rivers—the title of which will be warranted by indiſputable ſecurity.

CHAPMAN AUSTIN.
Hanover, May 20, 1793. (12tf)

APOTHECARIES HALL.

THE ſubſcriber begs permiſſion, to return his warmeſt acknowledgements, to his friends and the Public for the reſpectable patronage the APOTHECARIES HALL has been honored with, from its firſt eſtabliſhment, and to aſſure them, of his unremitting endeavours, to deſerve its continuance.

He has juſt received by the Powhatan, and other ſhips from London, and is now opening, an extenſive aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, of every denomination, in practice—having alſo taken care, to import moſt of thoſe articles which, tho' obſolete, are ſometimes called for.—He will not impoſe a FALSHOOD on the public, by declaring, that his Medicines are from the Apothecaries Hall London, and that conſequently he can afford to ſell them 20 per cent. cheaper, than uſual—becauſe it is a fact well known to Practitioners, and others who have had their Medicines from that Company, that they are generally, from 25 to 100 per cent. higher than elſewhere.—His Medicines, are purchaſed from Wholeſale Druggiſts in London, (who alſo ſupply the Company at the Apothecaries Hall) and are laid in to the beſt advantage—he will therefore diſpoſe of them on as low terms as any other in his line, WHO ACT FROM PRINCIPLE—He will only add, that not an article of Medicine ſhall ever be impoſed upon a purchaſer, that is not perfectly genuine, and of the beſt quality, and on this principle alone, he ſtakes his reputation, and that of the Apothecaries Hall.

J. K. READ.
Richmond, May 27, 1793. [6t.f]

JOHN EMERY,

TAKES this method to inform his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general, that he has eſtabliſhed a CANDLE & SOAP MANUFACTORY in this city, in the houſe commonly known by the name of Gilbert's Coffee Houſe, near the Market, where he makes, and has conſtantly for ſale, on very moderate terms, Dipt and Mould CANDLES, of all ſizes;—Scented, Shaving, White, Brown, and Soft SOAP.——He alſo carries on the PLUMBING buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as SHEET-LEAD of any thickneſs, WELL & WATER PIPES of any diameter, PUMPS of any depth, &c. &c.

☞ *He will give generous prices for* WOOD-ASHES, SOAP-GREASE, CANDLE-WICK, TALLOW, *and* OLD LEAD *or* PEWTER.

Richmond, May 4, 1793. [tf—7]

At a High Court of Chancery, held in Richmond, March, 9th, 1793.

Between *Jennings Burrus* and *Elizabeth* his wife, and *Mary Johnſton* and *John Johnſton*, infants, by the ſaid *Jennings Burrus* their next friend, PLAINTIFFS:

And *Benjamin Winn*, adminiſtrator with the will annexed, of *Aquilla Johnſon*, deceaſed, *William Duerſon* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Richard Johnſon*, *Sarah Johnſon*, *Molly Johnſon*, *Nancy Johnſon*, *James Johnſon* and *Aquilla Johnſon*, infants under the age of twenty-one years, which *Elizabeth*, *Richard*, *Sarah*, *Molly*, *Nancy*, *James* and *Aquilla*, are the children of *Aquilla Johnſon* the younger, deceaſed; *George Goodloe*, *James Stevens*, and *Mary Byrd* his wife, *John Goodloe*, *Joſeph Rawlings* and *Elizabeth* his wife, *Robert Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe*, *Henry Goodloe*, and *George Goodloe*, infants under the age of twenty-one years; which *Mary Byrd*, *John*, *Elizabeth*, *Robert*, *Aquilla*, *Henry* and *George*, are the children of *Priſcilla*, late wife of *George Goodloe* the elder, and one of the daughters of *Aquilla Johnſon* the elder, deceaſed, DEFENDANTS.

THE Defendants, *John Goodloe*, *Aquilla Goodloe* and *Robert Goodloe*, not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the Plaintiff, by their counſel, *It is ordered*, That the ſaid Defendants do appear here, on the firſt day of the next *September* term, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the *Virginia Gazette*, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the church of the pariſh of ——, in the county of *Spotſylvania*, on ſome *Sunday* immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Capitol in the city of *Richmond*. (A copy) (8)

Teſte, PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE firſt Number of this Paper appeared on Monday the 15th of April, inſtant, and will continue to be regularly publiſhed on Monday and Thurſday mornings.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Four Dollars per annum, the firſt half-yearly payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

April 18, 1793.